

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 9th.

The Senate met according to adjournment. Mr. Paster laid before the Senate a communication from the Merchants Bank of Newbern: Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cameron introduced a Resolution calling upon the President of the Raleigh and Gaston R. Road for a statement of the amount of stock owned in said Road by persons within the State and by persons without the State.—Adopted.

Mr. Biggs introduced a bill to transfer the fund of Internal Improvements to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.—Read and referred to Committee on Finance. Also, a bill to provide for vacancies in the Office of County Surveyor. Read first time.

Mr. Worth introduced a bill to amend the act changing the location of the Court House of Montgomery county.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the Report of the Public Treasurer made in answer to the Resolution introduced on a former day by Mr. Jeffries. Here a brief but interesting debate occurred, in which Messrs Edwards, Shepard, Boyden, and Wilson took part.—Straws show which way the wind blows.—This is a matter of high importance, so our readers may look out for exciting debates.—Finally, however, the following Resolution, introduced by Gen. Wilson, was adopted:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to furnish a copy of the mortgage taken to secure the State from the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, under the acts of '38-'39, and '40-'41, and also a copy of the bonds taken from individuals under the act of 1840.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the bill to change the location of the Court House of Lincoln county came up for its second reading, when Mr. Stowe, the Senator from that County, took the floor and went at length and with considerable animation into the merits of the question. When he had concluded, on motion the bill was laid upon the table and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Little of importance was transacted in the House to-day. We give what we conceive to be of any importance to our readers.]

The following members were appointed by the Speaker, to compose the Committee on Enrolled Bills for the present week, viz: Messrs. Atkins, Bond, Brower and Bullock.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment, the Bill to make Real Estate Assets, when the same was laid on the table.

Mr. Adams presented a Bill to prevent betting on Elections.

Mr. Prentiss introduced a Bill to incorporate the Newbern Mechanics Association.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 10th.

Mr. Shepard from the Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Elections, reported a Bill to change the time for holding the Elections for Governor, Members of Congress, Members of the General Assembly, Sheriffs, and Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, to the last Thursday of April in each successive year.

Mr. Halsey, presented the following Resolution, which passed its first reading:

Resolved, That the Governor and his successors in office, be authorized, and they are hereby required, to have placed at the graves of all Members of the Legislature, that have been, or hereafter may be interred in the City of Raleigh (whose remains are not intended to be removed by their friends) a suitable pair of Grave Stones, containing the name, age and County he represented. And that he draw upon the Treasury for the amount thereof, which amount shall be allowed the Treasurer in the settlement of his Public Accounts.

Mr. Francis presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read and ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Whereas, by the thirteenth section of an Act of Congress, approved 13th of June, 1836, and entitled "An Act to regulate the deposits of the public money," it was enacted that the money which should be in the Treasury of the United States, on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, should be deposited with the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; and by the fourteenth section of the said Act, the said deposits were directed to be made as follows: one quarter part on the 1st of January, 1837, or as soon thereafter as may be; one quarter part on the first day of April; one quarter part on the first day of July; and one quarter part on the 1st day of October of the same year: And whereas after the payment of the first three instalments, by an Act of Congress in that behalf made, the payment of the remaining instalment was postponed and has never yet been paid: And whereas it appears by a report of the Public Treasurer of this State, that the Treasurer has borrowed of the Fund for Internal Improvement and the Literary Fund the sum of seventy thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety-seven cents, during the past fiscal year, in order to meet demands upon the Treasury of the State; and also that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and sixty dollars must be provided before the next session of the General Assembly, in order to meet the liabilities of the State beyond the usual expenditures for the support of the State Government:

And whereas, it appears by the message of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress at their present Session, that there will be in the Treasury of the United States, at the end of the present fiscal year, a surplus beyond the current demands upon the Revenue of more than seven millions of dollars; and, consequently, it appears that the necessities of the Government of the United States do not require a further postponement of the deposit of the said fourth instalment—the immediate payment of which is necessary, so far as this State is concerned, to meet extraordinary demands upon her Revenue without recourse to additional taxes upon her people.—Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, be requested to use their utmost exertions to obtain the passage of an Act of Congress, or such other action of that body as may be proper and necessary to the speedy payment of the said fourth instalment.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the above preamble and resolution to the said Senators and Representatives, and to desire, on the part of this General Assembly, that the same be laid before the two Houses of Congress.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported adversely to the memorial of Timothy Haskins, containing the

seat of E. W. Sanders the Commoner from Onslow, and state they find no proof of the charges set forth in the Memorial, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; in which the House concurred.

Mr. Nixon presented a memorial from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, which was, on his motion, referred to the Select Committee on Rail Roads.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 11th.

Mr. Boyden, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Bill to prohibit the levying of Executions upon growing crops until said crops are matured, with an amendment.

Mr. Worth, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of bringing before Congress the rebuilding of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be respectfully requested to urge upon their respective bodies the expediency and necessity of making a sufficient appropriation for rebuilding the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in this State.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be respectfully requested to transmit to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the foregoing Report and Resolution.

The rule was suspended, so as to read these Resolutions three times. They were read accordingly, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate concurred in the proposition of the House, to raise a Joint Select Committee of four, to inquire into the insolvency of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

Whereupon, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Shepard, Cameron, Boyden, and Edwards.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment the Bill to locate the residence of the Judges of the Superior Courts, hereafter to be elected, in some one county of the Circuit where the vacancy occurs, and recommended its passage.

The said Report and Bill, were, on motion of Mr. Ellis, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Moore, from the same committee, reported the bill on forms of Criminal Pleading with an amendment. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill as amended read the second time and passed.

Mr. Moore, from the same committee, to whom the consideration of the subject had been referred, reported a bill to amend an Act punishing the default of returning officers in the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Bond, from the committee on Agriculture, reported unfavorably on the bill for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture; when said bill was, on motion of Mr. T. H. Robinson, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of four on the part of each House to inquire into the insolvency of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, according to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of 1840-'41, and that they be instructed to report as soon as practicable.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell called up for consideration the report of the committee on Privileges and Elections, in the case of John McNeill, one of the members from the county of Robeson. The House sustained the report in finding no just grounds for contesting his seat.

Mr. Mills presented a bill extending the time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered.

Received from His Excellency the Governor, a communication transmitting the report of the Internal Improvement Board for the year 1844, together with sundry documents and exhibits accompanying. The communication was read, and on motion of Mr. Cherry, so much thereof as concerns Rail Roads was referred to the Select Committee on that subject, and so much thereof as relates to Internal Improvements, was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 12th.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the report of the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, relative to the amount of stock owned by individuals residing in this State, also, the amount owned by persons residing in other States, which was, on motion of Mr. Edwards, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill concerning Jury Trials was read the second time, amended on motion of Mr. Shepard, & on motion of Mr. Waddell laid on the table. On this bill, a debate sprung up, which lasted the whole sitting.—Messrs. Waddell, Shepard, Edwards and Biggs participating therein.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Mebane, Cherry, Wilder and Martin, the committee on the part of the House, to enquire into the insolvency of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Barnes, of Edgecombe, until Monday next.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a resolution, instructing the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to inquire into the expediency of exempting Justices of the Peace from working on the highways.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to amend the Act relative to Common Schools. [This bill proposes to levy a tax to the amount received from the Literary Board for Common Schools in those counties which accept the fund appropriated for Common Schools.]

South Carolina.—Wm. Aiken, Esq., has been elected Governor of So. Carolina by the Legislature.

Masonic.—At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, held at the Masonic Hall in this City, on Saturday evening the 7th inst., the following brethren were elected officers for the ensuing year: Brother P. W. Fanning, of Wilmington, Grand Master; Thomas S. Clark, Gr. Sen. Warden; A. S. Mooring, Gr. Jun. Warden; C. W. D. Hutchings, Gr. Treasurer; William Thos. Bain, Gr. Secretary.—*Rail Independent.*

U. S. Senators.—Thos. Corwin, Fed., elected by the Legislature of Ohio, in place of Mr. Tappan, present incumbent.

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, elected by the Legislature of Alabama. He now holds a seat in the Senate by appointment of the Governor.

The Great Mail.—We are gratified to learn that the Great Southern Mail will be transported to this City, after the first of January next, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and will be carried to Fayetteville in a four horse post coach. The metropolitan line is itself again.—*Rail Star.*

We shall see how long "the metropolitan line" will continue "itself."



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1844.

The United States and Mexico.

The relations existing between this country and Mexico are daily assuming a more threatening aspect. Accompanying the President's Message recently delivered to Congress, is a voluminous correspondence between our Government and that of Mexico. Did the size of our paper permit us, we would give it at length to our readers. This not being the case, we must content ourselves with making a few remarks upon its character, and the consequences to which it is likely to lead.

It will be remembered by our readers, that near the close of the last Congress, the Executive department of our Government concluded a treaty with Texas for the re-annexation of that Territory to this country, and that that treaty was rejected by the Senate of the United States. Pending this treaty, our Government, through its official Agent at the seat of the Government of Texas, had given the latter country assurances that, should the wrath of Mexico be aroused by the negotiations then going on, that she, (the United States), would assist her against any aggressions which might be made upon her by that country.

Mr. Tyler, at the suggestions of the Texas Government, did accordingly, last summer, order troops to be in readiness on the frontier of Texas; and also, a portion of our Navy to the Gulf of Mexico. The treaty was rejected. This, as we believe, emboldened Mexico; very likely too, she was secretly instigated by our old and bitter foe, England, in the course she has since pursued. Be this as it may, Mexico, some time in June, thought proper to declare the armistice existing between Texas and herself, at an end. This decree of Santa Anna was soon followed by an order from Genl Woll, Commander in Chief of the Mexican Army, destined for the invasion of Texas. This order, amongst other things, declares that any person who shall be found east of the Rio Grande, shall be regarded as a traitor, and shall suffer death as such. Mr. Calhoun, (our Secretary of State), in view of this, writes a long letter of instructions to Gov. Shannon, our Minister, in which he gives, at length, the views which the Government of this country entertain in regard to this projected invasion of Texas. He argues, and justly, we think, that the war of extermination which the Mexican Government has declared its intention to wage against Texas, shocks every feeling of justice & humanity—that Texas is as much a sovereign and independent power as herself,—that this Government, acted in a spirit of perfect fairness and justice in negotiating the treaty of annexation—that that question is still before the government & people of the U. S., and that, therefore, his (Mr. Calhoun's) government cannot but look upon the declaration of war against Texas under the present circumstances as entirely derogatory and insulting to the dignity and rights of this country. He therefore, instructs Gov. Shannon, our Minister at the Mexican Court, to remonstrate firmly but respectfully against the course pursued by Mexico. Gov. Shannon does so, and the Mexican Minister replies in a note couched in language plainly and broadly insulting to the Government and people of this country. He charges this Government with double dealing, faithlessness, deception &c., and that in the most unequivocal terms. Gov. Shannon rejoins that the tone and language of the Mexican Minister is so discourteous and insulting that he can proceed no farther in the negotiation until that insulting note is withdrawn.—Rejoins the Mexican Minister, in his reply to this letter of Governor Shannon, not only refuses to withdraw, but reiterates the charges of fraud contained in his first note. Thereupon, for the present, of course, all diplomatic communication between the two Governments is at an end. Our Minister has despatched Gen. Duff Green, as a special messenger, to lay before our Government, the whole correspondence, and await its decision upon it. What that decision will be, we cannot at present surmise. We have every confidence, however, that it will be firm and enlightened.

We are strongly inclined to think that the high and insulting tone assumed by the Mexican Government was based upon her hope and belief that the Clay party—the anti-annexation party—would be triumphant in the Presidential election. We are confirmed in this belief by the following passage in the Mexican Minister's rejoinder to Gov. Shannon:

"Nevertheless, the Mexican Government has aimed to limit itself to that which was necessary to make itself understood in the matter, manifesting always in its discussions the consideration due to the majority of the American people, from whose representatives it looks for satisfaction for the want of respect exhibited in this matter by the actual President of the Republic, and whose respectable Senate, and distinguished men, like Adams and Clay, have given to Mexico proofs of their justification of its course."

The correspondence was carried on in November, and the Mexican Government no doubt, calculating then, upon the elevation to power of "distinguished men like Adams and Clay," thought it could afford to gasconade a little; otherwise we cannot conceive why Santa Anna would exhibit such a determined disposition to get into a

quarrel with the U. States. For it is a notorious fact, that the Mexican Government at this very moment, has her hands full, and more than full, to maintain her domestic ascendancy. Several of her provinces, as she calls them, are in open revolt, and it is difficult to say if she will be able to preserve herself from internal anarchy.—We will venture to predict, that so soon as the intelligence of Mr. Polk's election has reached her, her foolish bragging tone will be considerably damped. For one thing, we thank Heaven, that our next Chief Magistrate is a man of firmness and ability, who will be amply competent to meet any emergency which may grow out of the present unpleasant state of our relations with Mexico.

Our Mail.

A rumor, for we believe it has assumed as yet, no more tangible form, is afloat that the great Southern mail hitherto transported via this place, Charleston, &c., is, after the first of January next, to be carried over the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road to Raleigh, thence to Columbia in four horse post coaches. For our own part, we should regret extremely, that the Department should make such a change. It would be dreadful to receive our "news" from the North only three times a week, and that by the way of Fayetteville. We hope this move has not been fully determined upon by the Post Office Department.

The Raleigh and Wilmington R. Road Company, it seems, has come to the determination, that it cannot afford to carry the mail any longer at the rate for which it has been transporting it for some time past, and has, as we understand, notified the Post Master General of such, its determination. Whether this determination be wise or not, it is not for us to say, but certainly we think that the Government would be doing a much better business, even to pay a little more, to have the mail transported on our route, than in the way contemplated. We cannot conceive how the mercantile portion of the community in the far South, will be content to receive intelligence from the great entrepot of the continent, New York, some twenty or twenty-four hours later, (the difference in the time, as we are informed,) than formerly. "Personally," as Mr. Clay says, we deprecate the change. We hope, as we intimated above, that it is only a rumor, and that things will go on in the old way.

OUTRAGE.

An outrage of a very aggravated nature was perpetrated in this place, on Sunday morning last. The circumstances attending it are these, as well as we could gather them.

Mr. Thomas Holden very well known in the community as a respectable and industrious citizen was employed at the Theatre to receive the money, &c., on last Saturday night, at which time and place a dispute arose between him and a man by the name of A. L. D. Johnson. We believe the dispute was about the price of a ticket. When Johnson left the Theatre on that night, we understand he told Holden he would settle with him in the morning, meaning that he would seek satisfaction.

Accordingly about breakfast-time next morning, he called at the house of Mr. Holden, with a gun, and requested him (Holden) to step out, he wanted to see him. Mr. Holden came to the door, and the moment he did so, Johnson shot him in the legs. The gun was loaded with bristler shot we understand, some 18 or 20 of which were lodged in the calf's of Mr. Holden's legs; and although not endangering his life, yet causing excruciating pain. Johnson immediately fled, but was taken in the course of the day and is now in jail.

"A DEVICE OF THE ENEMY."

We believe there is a settled design, on the part of the Loco Focus in our Legislature, to spin out the Session as long as possible, and then lay the blame on the Whigs, who are in the majority. It matters not how simple or demonstrable a proposition may be, the Locos will debate it and, apparently, for no other reason than to consume time.

The above is from the "Raleigh Register" of this day week. The writer's object is in advance to apologise for the protracted session of the Legislature, which we suppose he anticipates, by charging upon the Democratic members that they are consuming the time of the Legislature by unnecessary debate. Now we have looked tolerably carefully over the "proceedings" since the commencement of the session, and we say that the "balance of trade" in the talking line, is considerably in favor of whiggery as yet. We hope the Register would not put the gag law in operation, even if he had it in his power.

Perhaps the Register may have some slight recollection of the Legislature of '42-'43 which he calls a "barren" one. Does he recollect how day after day, for 9 or 10 days at a time, the business of the State was delayed by the long winded speeches of the Federal members. Does he remember anything about the day and night that Mr. Francis "the Red Bird" as his Indian neighbors call him, talked against time—when his friends would, every 20 minutes call for the yeas and nays, in order to give him time to step aside, and take a smoke and a

The Democratic members are just as anxious as the Whigs, and we believe more so, to expedite the public business; but we see no reason, merely because they are in the minority, that the overbearing majority should deny them the right to express their views on such questions as may be brought before them.

The Strife Beginning.

Last week we noticed the abolition of the rule of the House of Representatives which prohibited the reception of Abolition Petitions. We then said that it was the entering wedge of a Northern spirit of fanaticism which would be soon followed by other stabs at the domestic institutions of the South. We were not mistaken. The same hoary-headed fanatic, who moved the abrogation of the rule has since, on Tuesday, the 10th, presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. That petition has been referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. As the Richmond Enquirer justly observes, that committee is charged with a fearful—and awful responsibility. It behooves its members to reflect well & deeply before they take any action on this delicate question. Congress has no right to abolish the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia. Should the committee in question act rashly, or incautiously, Heaven only knows what might be the consequence to our glorious Union. We will not permit ourselves to reflect or speculate on this matter. We only pray, however, that the Northern members may, at the outset, take such a stand as will assuage the misgivings which the fanatical and reckless course pursued by John Q. Adams has given rise to, in many a patriotic bosom. We hope for the best.—But—we won't speculate.

The "Standard" recently preferred a charge of fraudulent voting at the Presidential Election, against Judge BATTLE. We find in the last number of that paper, the following satisfactory "plea in abatement."

"The above is from the Raleigh Register, of the 13th inst. We don't exactly understand what the Register means by a "plea in abatement." The Hon. Louis D. Henry was charged by the Federal organ in this place, with "fraudulent voting," and forthwith all the little dogs, the Trays and Blanchards of coonery copied the accusation. Now that the Hon. Judge Battle, a Whig, is found guilty of precisely the same conduct, which he has the manliness to come out and confess in a letter, which we give below, as it will throw some light on "fraudulent voting," the Register forthwith enters up for his honor a "plea in abatement." Well, we suppose the coons, who have all the decency, can afford to vote fraudulently as long as they please, and it's all right; but the moment one of the poor "low ragamuffin Democracy," as the renowned James Watson Webb calls them, is guilty of any such lapses, donner and blitzen! he ought to be held up to the eyes of the world as a monster. The fact is, we don't think either of the gentlemen alluded to, has committed the slightest fraud; but we want to show our readers how utterly inconsistent the Federal Editors are. We suppose their maxim is, "you mustn't do as I do, but as I say." Below is Judge Battle's letter, addressed to the Editor of the "Standard," by which it will be seen that he voted out of his own county, and according to the authority of the "Chronicle," where he had no right to vote:

Chapel Hill, Nov. 20th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Standard:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an article in your last paper, headed "Judge Battle guilty of fraudulent voting;" and commenting upon the fact of my having voted in the county of Cleveland at the late Presidential election. Had your informant stated the circumstances under which my vote was given, I should have had nothing to say; but as I am unwilling to be condemned unheard upon a partial and untrue statement, I trust you will do me the justice to insert in your paper this communication containing the following brief account of the transaction.

It being known that the election alluded to, would occur on Monday of the Superior Court of law for Cleveland county, the question was started the preceding week at Rutherfordton among some of the members of the bar in my presence, whether the Judge, lawyers and other persons attending the Court in Cleveland from a distance, would be entitled to vote there. Col. William J. Alexander expressed a decided opinion that they would be, and either he or some other person, present, mentioned that the late Hon. Archibald Henderson had in his lifetime given the same opinion. I replied that the question was considered a doubtful one, and my opinion inclined to the contrary. I would not tender a vote unless it should be decided in the case of some other person that citizens of the State, residing out of the county, might vote; but that if it were so decided, I should then claim the right myself. On the day of the election I was at Sicilyville, the county seat of Cleveland, but did not go near the polls until late in the afternoon, after I had heard from my landlord, a democrat, that the inspectors of the polls had decided in favor of the right of non-residents to vote. I then went and enquired of the inspectors whether they had decided as I had heard, and upon being answered in the affirmative, tendered a vote, which was received. I was afterwards informed that B. Shipp, Esq. Whig, and Col. Alexander and Gen. Gaston, both Democratic Electors, and perhaps all other non-residents of both parties, who were there on that day, voted likewise, but whether the three gentlemen mentioned voted before or after I did, I do not know. I heard at the time that the decision of the inspectors was founded upon the opinion of Col. Alexander, but whether that were so or not, I had nothing to do either directly or indirectly with the making of the decision; but after it was made by the inspectors of the polls, (who are constituted by the 11th section of the 52d chapter of the Revised Statutes, sole and exclusive judges of the qualifications of voters,) and was acted upon by others, I thought then as I think now, that I had the most undoubted right to exercise the same privilege. It can hardly be necessary for me to say yet to prevent the possibility of being misunderstood I will say, that in referring to Col. Alexander's opinion and vote, I do not mean to cast the slightest imputation upon either his motives or his conduct. Respectfully yours, &c., WM. H. BATTLE.

Stop Thief!—On Thursday, 12th inst., the Store of Mr. Dawson, in this place, was broken into by some daring rascals, who prized open one of the back windows. We understand the only loss sustained by Mr. Dawson, was some \$40 in specie.—The perpetrators of the robbery have not yet been found out.

Mr. Benj. Elwell, of Bladen county, was killed a few days ago by the falling of a tree.

CONGRESS.

We are obliged to compress the news from Washington City in small bounds this week, owing to the amount of Legislative intelligence which will be found in our columns. Indeed, nothing of much importance has yet been done in the Federal Legislature. We will endeavor, in a short but rapid glance, to give those items of intelligence from Washington, which we think will be most interesting.

On Monday the 10th inst., the two Senators from New York took their seats.—On the same day, the standing Committees were announced; the most important of which we give below:

IN SENATE.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Morehead, Choate.

On Finance.—Messrs. Evans, Crittenden, Duffie, Huntington, Woodbury.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Crittenden, Benton, Barrow, Foster, of Tenn., Ashley, on Claims.—Messrs. Foster, of Tenn., Dayton, Woodbury, Phelps, Haywood.

In the House, the standing Committees were also announced. We subjoin the most important:

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. McKay, Dromgoole, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Walter, Chappell, Barnard, Norris, Rathbun, and Garrett Davis.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. John W. Davis, Boyd, W. Hunt, Hubard, Houston, Cligman, Jameson, M'Clelland, and Patterson.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Hopkins, A. Kennedy, Grinnell, Stiles, Hardin, Dana, David S. Reid, Relfe, and Jenks.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Saunders, French, Dillingham, Burt, Vinton, Pettit, Sumners, Douglass, and Broadhead.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Farlee, St. John, Jeremiah Brown, Bryan, Green, Hays, Henly, Florence, and Dickey.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Rhett, John White, Dawson, Hammett, Semples, Bailly, Winthrop, and Ellis.

In the Senate, on the 10th, Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, introduced a series of resolutions for the annexation of Texas, similar in their import to Mr. Tyler's bill of April last. On the same day, Mr. Benton gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the annexation of Texas.

In the House, on the same day, John Q. Adams presented a petition from citizens of New-York, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll presented a memorial from Pennsylvania, praying an alteration in the Naturalization laws, making the residence twenty-one years.

In the Senate, on the 11th inst., a resolution was introduced by Mr. Allen, calling on the President to lay before that body the negotiations on the Oregon question.

In the House, Mr. Duncan's bill, making the day of Election for President uniform throughout the United States, was read the second time and referred. Abolition petitions in any quantity have been presented. Well, we say if the battle must be fought any how, just as well soon as late. The question of questions before Congress just at this time—indeed we suppose at the present Session—is the Annexation of Texas question. Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, has introduced a series of resolutions for that object. Mr. Benton a bill. How the Whig Senate will act in the matter, we cannot pretend to say. They certainly, we think, ought to be instructed by the verdict of the people, how to act. The only question is, Will they be influenced by the instructions? We fear not. We don't know that anything has been transacted at the Seat of Government, which requires our particular attention.

"Onslow."

Ah! poor Gen. McKay! how his heart will go pit-a-pat, when he reads the communication in the last "Chronicle," signed "Onslow." What dreadful qualms its perusal will produce in his breast! We do really hope that the "Chronicle" and the whigs generally, will have the charity to prevent its reaching him in Washington. His duties as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, are arduous, and require the whole energy of his mind to discharge them. But when he hears that the "Chronicle" and "Onslow" are organizing an opposition to him, it will, we fear, prostrate his mental faculties; or, what's worse, give him the blues; we think we could guess in less than a week who "Onslow" is; we only wish that he may be pitted against the General. We would like to see his "popularity" tested in this District. He might beat him. Any sort of a "third-rate Co. Court lawyer" can be elected President (so says S * * * *), and we don't know why "Onslow" could be sent to Congress from this District.—"All agree," says Onslow, "that a change is absolutely necessary in order to perpetuate the blessings of civil liberty." We should like to know if "all" don't mean the heads and tails of the recently defeated Coon Clay Club in Wilmington. Whenever "Onslow" is, we invite him in the most cordial manner, to bring out his fleetest nag, and have him rubbed down and ready to enter at Long Creek on the 25th day of July next.

Arrival of the Caledonia.—The Caledonia, from Liverpool, at Boston, a few days since, brings no Foreign news of much importance to our readers.

On Sunday last, we were favored with the visit of the United States Steamer, Col. Harney. She put in here for fuel, and is bound, we believe, for Florida.

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of the State has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

The Merchant's Bank, (Newbern), has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent.